

QUARTER TWO 2024

- MARKET OUTLOOK REPORT

Key Takeaways

- In January, rate cut expectations in the US had reached what we believed to be highly optimistic and unrealistic levels. Many were factoring in a first rate cut as early as March, and as many as 6-7 .25% cuts in 2024.
- This helped spur on the advance in equities, but as the quarter played out, those expectations pushed out the likely date of the first rate cut, and drastically decreased the magnitude of cuts.
- Since October/November 2023 consumer sentiment has increased, which reflects the "surprise to the upside" narrative which has gone on. The positive surprises in economic data, especially the US, lead to greater optimism, higher bond yields and a new "reflation" narrative in 2024.
- GDP revisions have been positive, but the fuel being used for this GDP growth may have started to become a little less sustainable, as consumers have swapped a lot of their spending from excess savings to credit cards which we know is not sustainable for the long term. However, household wealth has also increased, making this more serviceable and offering the 'wealth effect' trickle down to the consumer.
- Amongst 55 managers in the HUB24 Balanced SMA universe, 3 of Innova's portfolios occupied the top 5 performance results for March. Over a 3 year period, we retain 3 portfolios in the top 10 performers.

What's happened in markets

In January, rate cut expectations in the US had reached what we believed to be highly optimistic and unrealistic levels. Many were factoring in a first rate cut as early as March, and as many as 6-7 .25% cuts in 2024.

This helped spur on the advance in equities, but as the quarter played out, those expectations pushed out the likely date of the first rate cut, and drastically decreased the magnitude of cuts.

Since October/November 2023 consumer sentiment has increased, which reflects the "surprise to the upside" narrative which has gone on. The positive surprises in economic data, especially the US, lead to greater optimism, higher bond yields and a new "reflation" narrative in 2024.

GDP revisions have been positive, but the fuel being used for this GDP growth may have started to become a little less sustainable, as consumers have swapped a lot of their spending from excess savings to credit cards. – which we know is not sustainable for the long term. However, household wealth has also increased, making this more serviceable and offering the 'wealth effect' trickle down to the consumer.

Amongst 55 managers in the HUB24 Balanced SMA universe, 3 of Innova's portfolios occupied the top 5 performance results for March. Over a 3 year period, we retain 3 portfolios in the top 10 performers.



CHANGE IN EARNINGS FORECAST VERSUS SHARE PRICE MOVEMENT - 1 YEAR

This shows that whilst there has indeed been earnings growth, price movements have FAR outstripped earnings revisions.

Innova house view

- Economic conditions in the US appear to remain robust driven by US fiscal deficit spending as if it is in a recession, and supply side disruptions easing. There are some reflation trends coming through expansionary Manufacturing for March (after 16 months of contraction), Nonfarm payrolls surprising to the upside, and heavy rises in commodity prices.
- These reflation conditions lead us to believe that pro-cyclical equities would likely be the beneficiaries if economic growth remains positive and robust.
- Other countries around the globe are not faring quite as well. Australian GDP growth is anaemic at best, Japan almost entered 2 quarters of negative GDP growth and Germany is in a technical recession.
- We see 2024 as being a year of persistently higher rates, cuts beginning in the latter part of the year, potentially as late as September, and overall slower growth than 2023.
- We are yet to see signs of a potential default cycle and labour market weakness, however with rates staying on hold and inflation remaining sticky, this is a potential risk at some point in 2024/2025.
- Whilst we believe the likelihood of a soft-or-no landing scenario seems far more likely now, a global economic rebound is certainly not assured, and we have had previous events where a fall in the share market has driven a subsequent recession.
- To us there are 3 major risks to be aware of and have hedges in place for:
 - A market driven fall in equity prices because prices just got too high.
 - A growth shock where growth begins to disappoint, and the recent positive trend reverses itself; and
 - An inflation shock where inflation remains persistently high or potentially increases again and this has not been factored into markets.

SUB ASSET CLASS	12 MONTH RETURN	LONG TERM RETURN FORECAST	CURRENT POSITIONING	
UK Equity	7.4%	10.11%	Overweight	
Emerging Market Equity	10.8%	8.08%	Overweight	
Australian Equity	9.7%	7.79%	Neutral Weight	
Asia Pacific ex Japan Equity	8.3%	7.31%	Overweight	
Quality small cap Equity	28.8%	6.48%	Overweight	
Global Value Equity	14.7%	6.37%	Overweight	
Australian Value	11.8%	6.09%	Neutral Weight	
Domestic Credit	5.4%	4.96%	Overweight	
Global Infrastructure	2.0%	4.54%	Underweight	
Cash	4.35%	4.32%	Underweight	
Domestic Treasury	-2.0%	4.27%	Neutral Weight	
Global Treasury	-1.6%	4.25%	Neutral Weight	
Australian REITS	18.0%	2.87%	Underweight	
Japanese Equity	32.6%	2.49%	Neutral Weight	
US equities	24.6%	1.71%	Underweight	
Global Quality	26.9%	0.49%	Underweight	

How we're positioning our portfolios

- We maintain our positioning that more pro-cyclical regions, sectors and factors/styles should be the new leaders of the market if the US economy remains robust and we see a true reflation trade occur, and in fact this is how the market began playing out in March and into April this year.
- Value equities and relative value equity positions remain a key overweight.
- UK equities, via the FTSE100 ETF, continue to demonstrate outsized forecast returns from our systematic outputs.
- We selectively changed some of our equity positioning, now taking a structural position in Quality small caps, as they share similar forecast earnings growth to their large cap counterparts, but at a much more attractive valuation point.

Recent portfolio changes

TRADE	SUMMARY
15/02/2024 Quality small caps (buy) & Clobal Agriculture (sell)	Global small caps had not participated in the 23/24 equity market rally and were trading at a deep discount to their large cap counterparts. We opted to focus on the 'quality' end of the spectrum, which has historically shown to provide protection if a sell off were to occur, so allocated to global quality small caps. This was funded by selling our position in Global Agriculture as we did not believe we needed as much inflation protection in our portfolios going forward.

• Purchased global quality small caps and sold global agriculture.

Performance

	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 МТН	1 YR	3YR	5YR	10YR
CONSERVATIVE							
Innova Active Conservative Portfolio	1.58%	2.42%	6.09%	6.68%	3.29 %	3.47%	3.93%
Morningstar Benchmark	1.33%	2.09%	6.11%	5.05%	1.23%	1.86%	2.76%
MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE							
Innova Active Moderately Conservative Portfolio	2.09%	3.56%	7.62 %	8.74%	4.59%	4.86%	5.01%
Morningstar Benchmark	1.67%	3.04%	7.38%	7.06%	2.66%	3.20%	3.73%
BALANCED							
Innova Active Balanced Portfolio	2.55%	4.62%	9.42 %	10.84%	5.84%	6.29 %	6.23%
Morningstar Benchmark	2.18%	4.61%	9.76%	10.24%	4.86%	5.19%	5.39%
GROWTH							
Innova Active Growth Portfolio	3.13%	5.93%	11.11%	12.97%	6.90 %	7.58%	7.41 %
Morningstar Benchmark	2.57%	5.96%	11.87%	12.88%	6.15%	6.54%	6.45%
HIGH GROWTH							
Innova Active High Growth Portfolio	3.35%	6.36%	11.88%	13.80%	7.39%	8.35%	8.13%
Morningstar Benchmark	3.04%	8.12%	15.03%	17.67%	8.30%	8.34%	8.11%

Portfolio changes PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS



TRADE

16/11/2023

12/04/2023

31/03/2023

22/03/2023

13/03/2023

Bonds (Sell)

Australian Equities (Buy)

& Credit and Cash (Sell)

US Treasuries (Buy) &

(Sell) / Momentum Aus

Equities (Buy) & Value

US Treasuries (Buy) &

Cash (Buy) & Gold (Sell)

2-5 Year US Treasury Bonds

(Buy) & Global Government

Relative Value (Sell)

Subordinated Debt

Aus Equities (Sell)

SUMMARY

Australian Equities were looking more attractive with better forecast short- and long-term returns, given their poor performance this year. Our large allocation to domestic floating rate credit had performed extremely well and our model suggested selling this less attractively priced asset to buy the more attractively priced Australian Equities. Simply put, we were selling high (credit) and buying low (Australian Equities). This was to be funded with our overweight to cash, as we were waiting for an opportunity to deploy this into attractively priced growth assets

Our modelling was continuing to present an uncomfortable likelihood of recession, leading us to take steps to reduce credit risk and enhance the defensive nature of our client portfolios. To achieve this, we opted to further increase our allocation to US Treasuries, which serve as a reliable hedge against the expected economic slowdown in the US. Additionally, we decided to capitalise on the strong performance of value equities by taking some profits and diversifying our factor exposure within Australian Equities. We achieved this by allocating to a momentum-based strategy that had not performed as robustly during the period.

The bond market has been unstable lately and other investment options are now offering higher returns, making less traditional fixed income options less attractive. As a result, we plan to invest more in US Government bonds and less in other fixed income strategies.

Gold prices had reached record highs in Australian Dollars and had successfully protected portfolios during periods of equity market volatility, which was its intended purpose. However, at the price it was trading at, we believed the upside potential for gold was limited, and the downside risk significant. Therefore, we decided to sell some of our gold holdings to take profits. We allocated the proceeds to cash as we anticipated continued volatility in equity and bond markets.

Our economic indicators suggested a high likelihood of a global economic slowdown or recession, which was concerning. To hedge our equity market exposure, we found the most attractive option to be 2-5 year US Treasury bonds. These bonds offered an attractive inflation premium, yielding around 5%, and had the potential for significant capital gains in the event of a stock market decline. To fund this investment, we sold Global Government Bonds, as we believed a more US-centric allocation would offer a better return profile in the future.

Important Information

This document has been prepared by Innova Asset Management Pty Ltd (Innova), ABN 99 141 597 104, Corporate Authorised Representative of Innova Investment Management, AFSL 509578 for provision to Australian financial services (AFS) licensees and their representatives, and for other persons who are wholesale clients under section 761G of the Corporations Act.

To the extent that this document may contain financial product advice, it is general advice only as it does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular person. Further, any such general advice does not relate to any particular financial product and is not intended to influence any person in making a decision in relation to a particular financial product. No renumeration (including a commission) or other benefit is received by Innova or its associates in relation to any advice in this document apart from that which it would receive without giving such advice. No renumeration (including offer, solicitation or advertisement to buy or sell any financial products or acquire any services of the type referred to or to adopt any particular investment strategy is made in this document to any person. All investment involves risks, including possible delays in repayments and loss of income and principal invested. Any discussion of risks contained in this document with respect to any type of product or service should not be a disclosure of all risks or a complete discussion of the risks involved. Past performance information provided in this document is not indicative of future results and the illustrations are not intended to project or predict future investment returns.

Although non-Fund specific information has been prepared from sources believed to be reliable, we offer no guarantees as to its accuracy or completeness. Any performance figures are not promises of future performance and are not guaranteed. Opinions expressed are valid at the date this document was published and may change. All dollars are Australian dollars unless otherwise specified.